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Oxford Democrat.

No. 15, Vol. 2, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, August 16, 1842. Old Series. No. 26, Vol. 9.

MISCELLANY.

Translated for the New World from the French of Alexandre Dumas.

THE GRAND SAINT-BERNARD.

As I was placing my signature in the register of the inn at Martigny—a book in which every traveller is expected to record his name and the purpose of his journey—I turned my head and saw my old friend, the land-lord, bowing to me with an air so comically sad that I at once perceived some misfortune threatened one or the other, or both of us. After a little investigation, however, I found the matter was no worse than this—that his house was already full; that he had just given up his own room to visiters; that he was about to sleep in the barn, and was timorously anxious to persuade me that fresh hay was far prferable to a bed. However, a walk of twelve leagues had not left me open to conviction on this point, and I directed my guide to conduct me to the hotel de la Tour.

Mine host essayed a last effort to detain me. He had one large room in which he had stowed five gentlemen; one more or less could be of little consequence to them: and if I could content myself, like them, with a mattress on the floor, he would conduct me to the apartment. Not knowing whether any thing better awaited me, I assented to his proposal.

As we approached the door of the room, a terrible uproar assailed our ears, and the cause, I presently learned, was that the five inmates were doing battle good naturedly with their bolsters, to gain, by right of conquest, a choice of places for their mattresses.

It did not require much consideration in me to arrive at the conclusion that the time for our application to be admitted into a room already too full—was ill-chosen: and mine host probably coincided with me in opinion, for he turned towards me with an air of such unequivocal embarrassment that I resolved to take the matter into my own hands.

I pushed open the door gently and perceived that, provisionally, the combat was waged in the dark; the projectiles having extinguished the light. My resolution was not taken at once. I blew out the land-lord's candle, which made the hall as dark as the room, and told him to retire quietly and say, when called on, that he had lost the duplicate key of this door.

The war of flying bolsters and loud shouting still continued, so that I was enabled to enter the room, lock the door, and put the key in my pocket, without any one's perceiving that there had been an increase of the garrison.

Before I had taken three steps, an invisible mattress knocked off my hat. I caught it as it was falling; and then stooping to pick up the weapon that displaced it, I dealt around me a multiplicity of blows which by their vigor, should have apprised my adversaries that there had been a reinforcement of fresh troops. In this manner I fought my way into a corner where, as my flank and rear were protected by walls, I combatted with great advantage, and I soon had the pleasure of hearing my assailants retire and carry the war into more remote points. I profited by the cessation of hostilities to spread my mattress on the floor; and appropriating a cloak that I found in the vicinity, I used it as a very good substitute for the blankets which the servants had not yet brought, and which, by reason of my locking the door and pocketing the key, it appeared to me she would find it difficult matter to distribute among us I now very compoesdly turned my face to the wall, and awaited the storm that was certain to rise when some one of the combatants should discover the deficiency of a mattress.

By degrees, quiet was restored, the shouts had died away and each one thought of bivouacking on the field of battle. I felt one mattress placed against my feet and another against my side. Each man dovetailed his own in the best way he could between those of his companions and threw himself upon it. A solitary prowler, however, continued for some time to hunt in the holes and corners; until at last, out of patience at finding nothing, a bright idea shot through his brain and he shouted out confidently—'Gentlemen, there is one of you lying on two mattresses!'

This accusation was repelled with a unanimous cry of indignation: in which, however, I took no part: and our man began to search again, half laughing, half swearing; but, still finding nothing, he finished where he ought to have begun, by calling for a light.

I heard the steps of the maid servant approaching: I saw the candle shine through the key-hole; and I instinctively put my hand into my pocket to assure myself that the key was still there.

Our man went to the door—it was locked!

'Open it,' said he, 'and give me your candle.'

'The key is inside, sir.'

The hand of the seeker for an instant intercepted the light that shone through the key-hole: but no key was there. He then stooped down and felt on the floor; and not finding it there, he reconnoitered the mantel-piece.

'Gentlemen,' said he at length, 'who the devil has locked this door inside?'

Nobody, of course.

'I say!' cried he to the servant, 'there are duplicate keys to all the doors in the inn, are there not?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Then bring the other one here.'

The girl departed, and now came my hour of trial. If the landlord proved faithless, I was lost. Profound silence ensued, save when it was interrupted by the impatient steps of our unfortunate companion, who muttered between his teeth—

'Confound the hag! she is forever a-coming. What can she be about. Oh! here she is at last. Well!'

'Sir,' said the girl, who had just returned, 'some trick has been played: the key cannot be found.'

—I breathed again:—the landlord was true!—

'Some trick, do you say?' replied our friend, angrily: 'Yes, no doubt; and a very pleasant trick too, you can laugh, gentlemen! it's excessively amusing! But I give you fair warning that I shall have my mattress, if I take it by force.'

A hurrah from the company followed this threat which did not at all mend the matter with our indignant friend, who answered by inquiring—

'How many mattresses did you bring girl?'

'Five, sir,' replied the servant.

'You perceive, gentlemen, it is certain that one of you has two mattresses.'

A denial, more absolute and energetic than the first, followed this accusation.

'Very well; I shall soon see,' replied our friend doggedly. 'Girl,' he continued, 'go & bring a box of matches.'

I did not well comprehend the project that was shadowed forth by this demand; but the confident tone in which it was uttered, made me fearful of the consequences. The girl soon returned.

'Hand me a match through the key-hole,' said our friend: and this being done, he added, 'now light the end on your side.'

I watched the operation with an interest that can readily be imagined. Presently, a little blue flame shone at the other side of they key-hole, which for an instant, disappeared in the bowels of the lock and then re-appeared on our side, brilliant as a star. A stupid invention is that of matchs!

How I was *now* to escape the dilemma, quite exceeded my comprehension. I could not conjecture whether my new and strange companions would relish a joke; and, in despair, I turned my face to the wall to prepare an extempore apology. During this time, the flame of the match was applied to the wick of the candle, and the apartment became illuminated. I heard each man raise his head to be reviewed, and, at the same instant, these startling words escaped from every mouth, '*there are six of us!*!'

A single voice continued, 'Call the roll.'

He whom the loss of a bed rendered most interested in this prosecss, began at once.

'First, myself. Here.'

'Jules de Lamark!'

'Here!'

'Monsieur Caron, physician!'

'Here!'

'M. Auguste Reimonenq!'

'Here!'

'M. Charles Soisson!'

'Here!'

'M. Honore de Sussy—'

'Apropos, my dear Sussy,' exclaimed I, interrupting the speaker, and extending my hand to the man I addressed, 'I can give you news of your sister, the Dutchess d'O——whom I met a week since at Geneva. She is well, and as beautiful as ever.'

The effect of my interruption was singular enough; all eyes were fixed on me.

'Why—it's Dumas!' exclaimed de Sussey.

'It is I myself, my dear friend,' I replied.

'Will you introduce me to these gentlemen?'

'Certainly,' said de Sussy, taking me by the hand. 'Gentlemen, I have the honor—'

All of us sat up on our beds and bowed.

The affair was now speedily accommdated. I unlocked the door, called for another mattress, and in a few minutes was comfortably lodged on the same floor with my five companions.

These gentlemen, like myself, were bound for St. Bernard. They had engaged two carriages, in one of which they offered me a seat. The waiting maid was ordered to wake us in the morning at six: for the post was a long one; it was ten leagues from Martigny to the hospice, and of this distance only the first seven leagues could be travelled with wheels. We all felt the importance of a good night's rest, and we made one sleep of it till the appointed hour.

At seven we were packed up: four of us in a long narrow wagon, having two planks placed across it for seats, and which thence takes the pompous title of *char-a-banc;* the two others in one of those little Swiss vehicles that go sideways like a crab. I was fortunately stowed in the former. We had not gone many rods before I said to the coachman—being moved thereto by his manner of driving—

'My friend, I believe you are drunk.'

'It is true I am,' he replied, 'but don't be alarmed, my good sir!"

We went on very well so long as we were in the plain, and only laughed at the frequent deviations from a right line described by our driver: but after we had reached Montingy le Bourg and St. Branchier, and saw, from the valley of Entremont, our road in advance, sloping to the sides of the mountain—that narrow road, the road of the Alps if you please, with its steep shelving like a wall on one side, and a deep precipice on the other—our laugh became less emphatic, although the deviations were not less frequent. I now, therefore, spoke to our coachman in a more emphatic tone than before—

'D——you, you will upset us!'

At this, he lashed his horse hard enough to skin him, and replied with what proved to be his favorite allocution,

'Don't be alarmed, gentlemen,—but this time he added, by way of encouragement to us—'Napoleon passed this way.'

Here we were off again like the wind; our driver continuing to gabble, with his head turned towards us, and not deigning to cast a glance at the road. Directly, the outer wheels of our wagon hugged the edge of the precipice so closely that Lamark and De Sussy, who were seated on that side, and on seats that were longer than the wagon was wide, were literally suspended over an abyss of fifteen hundred feet. As I was on the forward seat, and the safe side of it, I leaped out of the wagon at the risk of breaking my legs, and seized the horse by the bit. Our companions, who were behind, and who could not understand our motions from the beginning, here gave a loud scream, thinking we were lost. This scream was an apt cue for our driver, who responded,

'Don'be alarmed, gentlemen; Napoleon passed this way!'

And each word of this eternal *refrain* was accompanied by a shower of blows that descended, some on the horse and some on me. My fellow passengers were now convinced that their time for action was come. They therefore, with a simultaneous movement, seized the coachman by the waist, lifted him from his seat, and flung him into the road by the side of the wagon, where he lay entangled, like Hippolytus, in the reins that he would not abandon.

We left the wretch to pick himself up and bring on his horse and wagon after his own fashion, while we continued our journey on foot; which, though more fatiguing, was also more safe. At two o'clock, we dined at Liddes, where, according to our bargain, we were to change horse and driver; and it may well be supposed that we insisted on the conditions. We arrived, without accident, at St. Pierre, where the road ceases to be practicable for carriages.

It was around this town that the French army made its last halt before crossing the Great St. Bernard, beyond which the plains of *Marengo* awaited it. The country people pointed out to us the different post occupied by the infantry, cavalry, and artillery; and they explained to us how the dismounted cannon were fastened into the crooked trunks of fir trees, and carried by men who were relieved at every five hundred feet.—Some of the peasants had been eye-witnesses of this gigantic exploit, and boasted of having borne a part in it. They remembered the person of the first Consul, the color of his coat, and even some insignificant words that he had spoken in their hearing.

The visits to these localities detained us until seven in the evening; and when we returned to St. Pierre the weather was gloomy, threatening rain during the night. We therefore abandoned our intention of passing the night at the hospice, and gave orders to the innkeeper to prepare our supper and lodging-rooms.

This was no easy matter. A deal of company had arrived, and were detained, like ourselves, by the appearance of the weather, and the approach of night: they had taken possession of the rooms, and laid hands on the provisions: all that remained for us were a garret and an omelette. The latter was incontinently devoured, and we proceeded to visit the former.

No one but a Swiss innkeeper could have ventured to offer such a lodging to christians. The rain streamed through the roof of boards; the wind whistled through the cracks of the ill-joined shutters, which had no window-panes to protect; and the rats that our entrance had put to flight, signified by their nibbling that they considered themselves the rightful tenants of the apartment, and would reconquer and take possesion of the same the moment our candle was extinguished.

All this was too much; and one of our party courageously proposed to set off at once for the hospice. True, we should have to encounter three hours of fatigue and rain—but what a prospect at the end of the journey! an excellent supper, a good fire, a comfortable bed.

The proposition was received with enthusiasm and we immediately descended and called for a guide. We told him to bring two of his comrads and six mules, as we intended to sleep at the Great Saint-Bernard.

'At the Great Saint-Bernard!' he exclaimed in astonishment. Then, going to the window, he examined the direction of the wind and the state of the weather.

'Do you say,' inquired he turning towards us and shaking his head, 'that you want three men and six mules to go to Saint Bernard!'

'Yes,' we returned.

'Well, you shall have them!' said he, going out: but his manner was so significant that we recalled him.

'Is there any danger,' we inquired, 'in going there to night?'

'D——l the weather is none of the best,' said he: 'but since you wish to go to Saint-Bernard, we'll try to get you there.'

'Will you be answerable for the result?' said we.

'Man,' he answered, 'can promise only what man can perform. However, if you'll take my advice, you had better have six guides instead of three.'

'Very well,' we replied, we'll take the six, then. But what is the danger? This is not the season to fear avalanches?'

'No,' said he, 'unless we lose our way.'

'But people don't lose the way,' said we, 'unless it is covered with snow; and this, being the twenty-sixth of August, is not the time for that sort of entertainment.'

'Oh, don't flatter yourselves!' replied he, with confidence: 'we shall have snow in plenty. Do you perceive that is rain? Very well: our road is a constant ascent, and a league before we reach the hospice, this rain will be snow: and,' added he, after a pause, during which he went to the window, 'it will fall pretty deep, too.'

However, the garret—our alternative—had its terrors as well as the road, and we resolved to go.

'Now,' said our guide, 'if you were mountaineers, I should say, 'all right;' but you are gentlemen and dread the cold: as soon as you get your feet in the snow you will shiver.'

'Then we won't get off our mules.'

'It pleases you to say so; but you will be forced to get off.'

He departed to prepare his convoy; and we set about our own arrangements. Each one added to his costume whatever he had in the way of blouse, surcoat, or coat, and filled his flask with Soissons rum. An equal division of our cigars ensued; and a box of matches that ambitiously surmounted the mantel-piece suddenly disappeared into De Sussy's pocket. We then moved off and found our mules at the door. We mounted at once, and Lamark took the lead at a brisk trot, shouting facetiously.

'Don't be alarmed, gentlemen! Napoleon passed this way.'

The gait of the beasts proved very unacceptable to our guides, as they were forced to run in order to keep pace with us. Lamark's guide, therefore, the moment he overtook the head of the column, seized the mule by the bit, assuring Lamark that the road was not safe for that sort of travelling and he moreover added that Napolean did *not* pass this way, as the road we were following was not constructed at that time.

We proceeded steadily along, singing, joking, and laughing as we could, to while away the time and defy the storm. By degrees, the cold increased; and, earlier on our route than the guide prophecied, the rain turned to snow. We now lighted our cigars and the pipes of our guides, and went on in profound darkness, save the luminous points in each mouth which shone at every respiration. Our laughter and shouting, too, were hushed, and the whole line moved in silence, uninterrupted only by an occasional word of encouragement from the guides to the mules.

Indeed, everything tended to make us grave and quiet. The cold and snow increased at every step; the road became more and more narrow; and it was so obstructed by fragments of rock, that the mules were frequently forced to abandon it for little pathways on the very sides of the precipice. At length, the head of the column came to a halt.

'Faith!' said he, 'I am frozen and must walk.'

'I told you,' said the guide, 'that you would be forced to dismount.'

And, indeed, as we all soon felt and acknowledged the same necessity, we followed the suggestion, and walked in the track of our beasts, holding on to their tails for support.

I now began to experience the sensations described by Balmat: the pain in the head, the blinding vertigo, and the almost irresistable desire for sleep; which latter propensity, I must have yielded to had I been riding on the mule, and which nothing but the necessity of walking enabled me to resist. Our doctor, too, experienced it, and proposed a halt.

'On! on!' shouted our guide, resolutely; 'for I warn you, gentlemen, that whoever stops here will never step forward again.'

There was something in the tone with which these words were pronounced that silenced all argument, and we proceeded without faltering.—One of our number—I forgot who it was—attempted to revive our former gaiety, with the speech that had hitherto been so efficacious—'Don't be alarmed, gentlemen! Napolean passed this way:' but the jest had lost its power; and the silence that followed it was, by contrast, an impressive comment on the danger of our situation.

We walked on mechanically for about an half hour, plunging to our knees in the snow at every step, when De Sussy suddenly exclaimed,

'A house! a house!'

Every one stopped and let go his mule's tail, astonished that the guides had not apprised us of our arrival at a resting-place.

'With your permission, gentlemen,' said one of the guides, you do not know what the house is.'

'Were it the d—l's own house,' replied one of our number, 'we will enter it, provided it affords us an opportunity to shake off some of this snow.'

We found the entrance no difficult matter, as there were neither doors nor shutters to the house. We called to the inmates, but no one replied.

'Yes! yes!' said the guide; 'call as loud as you please: but if you wake those that are within, you'll be lucky.'

And, indeed, no one answered to our reiterated calls; but as the door was opened, we determined to go in.

'If there is a fire place, we'll build a fire,' said one.

'What will you do for wood?' inquired another.

'No matter,' was the answer: let us find the fire-place.'

De Sussy began to grope around—

'Here's a table,' said he; but almost simultaneously with that remark, he gave a scream.

'What's the matter, de Sussy?'

'There's a man on the table!' he replied: 'I've got hold of his leg.'

'A man!' said we; 'shake him, then, and wake him up.'

At this juncture, one of the guides put his head through the window—

'Gentlemen!' said he, do not jest in this place: it will bring misfortune on all of us.'

'Why, where are we?'

'In one of the dead-houses of St. Bernard.'

It may well be supposed that this information startled us. Still, as we were in the house, we determined to see it, and a match was immediately produced. Its flame was communicated to several bits of twisted paper and we readily discovered by this glimmering light three dead bodies in the apartment; one, lying on the table and two crouched in the corners; all three blackened by the frost and time.

We resumed our journey, not refreshed but solemnized by our halt; and it was time, for the storm increased and we were nearly exhausted At length, our chief guide gave one of those shouts, peculiar to the mountaineer, which can be heard at a great distance, and which signify by their modulated tone a call for assistance or the announcement of an arrival. The shout rolled away in the distance, as if nothing could arrest its progress over that vast sheet of snow.—When we had proceeded about three hundred yards further, we heard the barking of a dog.

'Here, Drapeau, here!' cried our guide, and immediately an enormous dog, of that species known as the Saint-Bernard breed, rushed toward us: he recognised our guide and leaped on him, putting his two paws on his shoulders.

'Ha, Drapeau! good fellow!' he continued. 'With your permission, gentlemen, it's an old acquaintance that is glad to see me. A'n't you, Drapeau? heh! good dog! there! down!'

In ten minutes more, we found ourselves suddenly in front of the hospice, which cannot be seen in the day time, until one is close upon it. A monk awaited us at the door—that door that is open day and night to whoever asks for hospitality, which, in this place of desolation, is often asking for life.

We were astir the next morning at ten; the sky was blue, the sun brilliant, and the ground covered with snow.

It is difficult to imagine the rugged sadness of the landscape that is discovered from the windows of the hospice, situated seven thousand two hundred feet above the level of the sea. A lake, created by the melting of ice, and situated at a short distance from the convent, saddens instead of enlivening the scene. Its waters that look black in their border of snow, are too cold to nourish any species of fish, and too elevated to attract any description of bird. It is a miniature image of the Dead Sea, lying at the feet of Jerusalem destroyed.

Here, alone, with this gloomy picture before our eyes, we can form a just estimate of the sacrifice made by the monks of Saint-Bernard.—They have abandoned the ravishing valleys of Aosta and Tarenta; the paternal roof, reflected, perhaps, in the blue waters of the Orta; the beloved family circle; the betrothed, with her dowry of happiness and love, to place themselves, staff in hand, and only a dog by their side, on the snowy route of travellers, like living statutes of devotion.

Here we can look with contempt on the pompous charity of the men of cities, who imagine they have done their duty toward their fellow men, when they ostentatiously drop from the tips of their fingers into the purse of some lovely almoner the piece of gold, for which they are rewarded by a smile and a curtesy. Oh! if during one of those voluptuous soirees of our Parisian winter, when woman, in a blaze of diamonds and flowers, floats to the sound of music; when the beautiful verses of Victor on Charity draw a tear of sensibility from the eyes sparkling with pleasure—if, on such an occasion, it should happen that the lights could be extinguished, that a panel in the wall could slide back; that vision could traverse space and that the gay, thoughtless company could behold at midnight, on a narrow pathway, or on the edge of a precipice, threatened by the avalanche, and enveloped in a tempest of snow, one of these grey-headed men reiterating the shout, '*This way, brother, this way!*'—surely, surely, the proudest benefactor of them all would feel the blush of shame mantling over his cheek, and falling on his knees, exclaim, 'My God! what do I for charity?'

We were summoned to breakfast in the refectory, and we obeyed the call with our hearts full. A friar led the way, taking us past the chapel, whence we heard the chanting of the morning service. But as we approached the breakfast room the music of the chapel gave place to shouts of laughter from the other extremity of the corridor. We hurried on, opened the door, and found ourselves in the midst of young men and lovely women, who were sipping coffee and talking of Taglioni.

For an instant, we looked at each other in stupid amazement, and then began to laugh with the rest. As we had previously met the ladies in society, we approached them with the airs of salon, and accomplishments were exchanged with the bon-ton of fashionable life. We took the seats reserved for us, and the conversation became general; gaining in gaiety what it lost in constraint: in ten minutes we had forgotten where we were, for there was nothing to keep us in mind of it.

The salon, which is called *the refectory*, is far from corresponding to the austerity suggested by its name. It is a handsome eating-room, decorated, however, with more profusion than taste. A piano stands in one corner: several engravings hang on the walls: vases, a clock, and those little nothings of luxury, ordinarily found only in a lady's boudoir, encumber the mantel-piece. Indeed, a certain worldly character seems to pervade the whole apartment; but it is readily explained. Every article of this furniture was a gift bestowed on the convent by grateful visitors, who wished to prove to the fathers that after their return to Paris they had not forgotten the hospitality of Saint-Bernard.

After breakfast, it was proposed to visit the Grand Morgue, and all descended for that purpose; but when the ladies reached the door of the convent and saw the ground covered with a foot and a half of snow, they refused to be of the party. However, the gentlemen offered to transport them thither in chairs, and their scruples were overcome.

It is impossible to conceive a sight more strange and horrible than this dead-house of Saint-Bernard. It consists of a low, arched room, nearly forty feet square, lighted by a single window.—The floor is covered with a thick layer of dust:

It is human dust!

And this dust, like the sluggish waves of the Dead Sea, seems to throw back on its surface the heaviest objects, for it is strewed with a multitude of bleaching bones:

These are human bones!

And among and around these bones, leaning against the walls, arranged with the fantastical grouping of chance, each preserving the attitude and expression in which it was surprised by death, some kneeling with their hands clasped and their heads bowed down, others standing with their faces and hands uplifted toward heaven—are one hundred and fifty corses blackened by the frost: their eye-balls gone; and in the midst of these is a woman—a mother—who thought to save her infant by giving it her breast, and who stands in the centre of this horrible assemblage like a statue of maternal love.

This dust, these bones, these corses—the latter preserved for ages by the atmosphere to which they are exposed, and unburied, because in that frozen soil they would *never* decay—all these were within the apartment; and at its entrance, lighted by the joyful sun, were the faces of young and lovely women who, having known scarcely twenty years of life, were contemplating life that for centuries had been extinguished.

After this, what shall I say of the Grand Saint-Bernard? There is a church containing the tomb of Dessaix; a chapel, dedicated to Saint Faustina; a black, marble table bearing an inscription in honor of Napolean—indeed, there are a thousand memorable things here.

But if you wish to see and appreciate them, make the friars show them all to you *before* you see that mother holding that infant to her bosom.

VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

It is with unfeigned regret that I find myself under the necessity of returning to the House of Representatives with my objections, a bill entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports and for other purposes."—Nothing can be more painful to any individual called upon to perform the chief Executive duties under our limited Constitution, than to be constrained to withhold his assent from an important measure adopted by the Legislature; yet he would neither fulfil the high purposes of his station, nor consult the true interests, or the solemn will of the People, the common constituents of both branches of the Government by yielding his well-considered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opinions on matters of great public concernment to those of a co-ordinate Department, without requesting that Department seriously to re-examine the subject of their difference. The exercise of some independence of judgment in regard to all acts of legislation, is plainly implied in the responsibility of approving them.—At all times a duty—it becomes a peculiarly solemn and imperative one, when the subjects passed upon by Congress, happen to involve, as in the present instance, the most momentous issues, to affect variously the various parts of a great country, and to have given rise in all quarters to such a conflict of opinion, as to render it impossible to conjecture, with any certainty, on which side the majority really is. Surely, if the pause for reflection, intended by the wise authors of the Constitution, by referring the subject back to Congress for re-consideration, be ever expedient and necessary, it is precisely such a case as the present.

On the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, in the existing state of the finances, it has been my duty to make known my settled convictions on various occasions during the present session of Congress.—At the opening of the extra session, upwards of twelve months ago, sharing fully in the general hope of returning prosperity and credit, I recommended such a distribution; but that recommendation was even then expressly coupled with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent. provided by the compromise act of 1833. These hopes were not a little encouraged and these views strengthened by the report of Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Treasnry, which was shortly thereafter laid before Congress, in which he recommended the imposition of duties at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on all free articles, with specified exceptions, and stated, "if this measure be adopted, there will be received in the Treasury from customs, in the last quarter of the present year, (1841,) $5,300,000; in all of the year 1842, about $22,500,000; and in the year 1843, after the final reduction under the act of March 2, 1833, about 20,800,000;" and adds, "it is believed that after the heavy expenditures required by the public service in the present year shall have been provided for, the revenue which will accrue from that or a nearly proximate rate of duty, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, and leave a surplus to be annually applied to the gradual payment of the national debt, leaving the proceeds of *the public lands* to be disposed of as Congress shall see fit." I was most happy that Congress, at the time, seemed entirely to concur in the recommendations of the Executive, and, anticipating the correctness of the Secretary's conclusions, and in view of an actual surplus, passed the Distribution act of the 4th of September last, wisely limiting its operation by two conditions, having reference both of them, to a possible state of the Treasury, different from that which had been anticipated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the paramount necessities of the public service. It ordained that, "if at any time during the existence of that act, there should be an imposition of duties on imports inconsistent with the provision of the act of the 2d March, 1833, and beyond the rate of duties fixed by that act, to wit, 20 per cent. on the value of such imports or any of them, then the distribution should be suspended and should continue so suspended, until that cause should be removed." By a previous clause it had, in a like spirit of wise and cautious patriotism, provided for another case in which all are even now agreed that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should be used for the defence of the country. It was enacted that the act should continue and be in force until otherwise provided by law, unless the United States should become involved in war with any foreign power, in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, the act should be suspended until the cessation of hostilities.

Not long after the opening of the present session of Congress, the unprecedented and extraordinary difficulties that have recently embarrassed the finances of the country began to assume a serious aspect. It soon became quite evident that the hope under which the act of 4th September was passed, and which alone justified it in the eyes either of Congress who opposed, or of the Executive who approved the first of the two conditions just recited, were not destined to be fulfilled. Under the pressure, therefore, of the embarrassments which had thus unexpectedly arisen, it appeared to me that the course to be pursued had been clearly marked out for the Government by that act itself. The condition contemplated in it, as requiring a suspension of its operation had occurred. It became necessary, in the opinion of all, to raise the rate of duties upon imports above 20 per cent., and with a view both to provide available means to meet present exigencies, and to lay the foundation for a successful negotiation of a loan, I felt it incumbent upon me to urge upon Congress to raise the duties accordingly, imposing them in a spirit of a wise discrimination for the two-fold object of affording ample revenue for the Government, and incidental protection to the various branches of domestic industry. I also pressed, in the most emphatic but respectable language I could employ, the necessity of making the land sales available to the Treasury as the basis of public credit. I did not think that I could stand excused, much less justified, before the People of the United States, nor could I reconcile it to myself to recommend the imposition of additional taxes upon them, without, at the same time, urging the employment of all the legitimate means of the Government towards satisfying its wants. These opinions were communicated in advance of any definite action of Congress on the subject either of the tariff or land sales, under a high sense of public duty, and in compliance with an express injunction of the Constitution—so that if a collision extremely to be deprecated as such collisions always are, has seemingly arisen between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, it has assuredly not been owing to any capricious interference, or to any want of a plain and frank declaration of opinion on the part of the former.—Congress differed in its views with those of the Executive, as it had undoubtedly a right to do, and passed a bill virtually for a time repealing the proviso of the act of the 4th September, 1841. The bill was returned to the House in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law. With a view to prevent, if possible, an open disagreement of opinion on a point so important, I took occasion to declare that I regarded it as an indispensable perequisite to an increase of duties above 20 per cent., that the act of the 4th September should remain unrepealed in its provisions. My reasons for that opinion were elaborately set forth in the message which accompanied the return of the bill—which no Constitutional majority appears to have been found for passing into a law.

The bill which is now before me proposes, in its 27th section, the total repeal of one of the provisos in the act of September, and while it increases the duties of above 20 per cent., directs an unconditional distribution of the land proceeds. I am therefore subjected a second time, in the period of a few days, to the necessity of either giving my approval to a measure which, in my deliberate judgment, is in conflict with great public interests, or of returning it to the House in which it originated, with my objections. With all my anxiety for the passage of a law which would relinquish an exhausted Treasury, and furnish a sound and healthy encouragement to mechanical industry, I cannot consent to do so at the sacrifice of the peace and harmony of the country, & the clearest convictions of public duty.

For some of the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion, I refer to my previous Messages to Congress, and briefly subjoin the following:—

1. The bill unites two subjects, which, so far from having any affinity to one another, are wholly incongruous in their character. It is both a revenue and an appropriation bill. It thus imposes on the Executive, in the first place, the necessity of either approving that which he would reject, or rejecting that which he might otherwise approve. This is a species of constraint to which the judgment of the Executive ought not, in my opinion, to be subjected. But that is not my only objection to the act in its present form. The union of subjects wholly dissimilar in their character in the same bill, if it grew into a practice, would not fail to lead to consequences destructive of all wise and conscientious legislation. Various measures, each agreeable only to a small minority, might, by being thus united, and the more the greater chance of success, lead to the passing of laws, of which no single provision could, if standing alone, command a majority in its favor.

2. While the Treasury is in a state of extreme embarrassment, requiring every dollar which it can make available, and when the Government has not only to lay additional taxes, but to borrow money to meet pressing demands, the bill proposes to give away a fruitful source of revenue; which is the same thing as raising money by loan and taxation; not to meet the wants of the Government, but for distribution, a proceeding which I must regard as highly impolitic, if not unconsititutional.

A brief review of the present condition of the public finances will serve to illustrate the true condition of the Treasury, and exhibit its actual necessities. On the 5th of August, (Friday last) there was in the Treasury, in round numbers,

		$2,150,000
Necessary to be retained to meet trusts funds,	$360,000	
Interest on public debt due in October,	80,000	
To redeem Treasury Notes and pay the interest	100,000	
Land Distribution, under the act of 4th September, 1841,	640,000	
		1,180,000
Leaving an available balance of		$970,000

The Navy Department had drawn requisitions on the Treasury at that time, to meet debts actually due, among which are bills under protest for $1,414,000, thus leaving an actual deficit of $444,000.

There was on hand about $100,000 of unissued Treasury notes, assisted by the accruing revenue, amounting to about $150,000 per week, exclusive of receipts on unpaid bonds, to meet requisition for the Army, and the demands of the civil list.

The withdrawal of the sum of $640,000 to be distributed among the States, so soon as the statements and accounts can be made up and completed, by virtue of the provisions of the act of the 4th September last, of which nearly a moiety goes to a few States and only about $383,000 is to be divided among all the States, while it adds materially to the embarrassments of the Treasury, affords to the States no decided relief.

No immediate relief from this state of things is anticipated, unless, what would most deeply be deplored, the Government could be reconciled to the negociation of loans already authorized by law, at a rate of discount ruinous in itself, and calculated most seriously to affect the public credit. So great is the depression of trade, that even if the present bill were to become a law, and prove to be productive, some time would elapse before sufficient supplies would flow into the Treasury, while in the meantime, its embarrassments would be continually augmented by the semi-annual distribution of the land proceeds.

Indeed, there is but too much ground to apprehend that even if this bill were permitted to become a law, alienating as it does the proceeds of the land sales, an actual deficit in the Treasury would occur, which would more than probably involve the necessity of a resort to direct taxation.

Let it be also remarked, that $5,500,000 of the public debt becomes redeemable in about two years and a half, which, at any sacrifice, must be met, while the Treasury is always liable to demands for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes. Such is the gloomy picture which our financial Department now presents, and which calls for the exercise of a rigid economy in the public expenditures, and the rendering available of all the means within the control of the Government. I most respectfully submit, whether this is a time to give away the proceeds of the land sales, when the public lands constitute a fund which, of all others, may be made most useful in sustaining the public credit. Can the Government be generous and munificent to others when every dollar it can command is necessary to support its own wants? And if Congress would not hesitate to suffer the provisions of the act of 4th September last to remain unrepealed in case the country was involved in war, is not the necessity for such a course now just as imperative as it would be then?

A third objection remains to be urged, which would be sufficiennt, in itself, to induce me to return the bill to the House with my objections. By uniting two subjects so incongruous as Tariff and Distribution, it inevitably makes the fate of the one dependant upon that of the other in future contests of party. Can any thing be more fatal to the merchant or manufacturer than such an alliance? What they most of all require is a system of moderate duties, so arranged as to withdraw the Tariff question, as far as possible, completely from the arena of political contention.—Their chief want is permanency and stability.—Such an increase of the Tariff, I believe to be necessary, in order to meet the economical expenditures of Government.

Such an increase, made in the spirit of moderation and judicious discrimination, would, I have no doubt, be entirely satisfactory to the great majority of the American People. In the way of accomplishing a measure so salutary and so imperatively demanded by every public interest, the Legislative Department will meet with a cordial co-operation on the part of the Executive. This is all the manufacturer can desire, and it would be a burden readily borne by the People. But I cannot too earnestly repeat, that in order to be beneficial it must be permanent, and in order to be permanent, it must command general acquiescence. But can such permanency be justly hoped for if the Tariff question be coupled with that of Distribution, as to which a serious conflict of opinion exists among the States and the People, which enlists in its support a bare majority, if indeed there be a majority, of the two Houses of Congress? What permanency or stability can attach to a measure which, warring upon itself, gives away a fruitful source of revenue at the moment it proposes a large increase of Taxes on the People? Is the manufacturer prepared to stake himself and his interests upon such an issue?

I know that it is urged, but most erroneously, in my opinion, that instability is just as apt to be produced by retaining the public lands as a source of revenue as from any other cause, and this is ascribed to a constant fluctuation as it is said, in the amount of sales. If there were any thing in this objection it equally applies to every imposition of duties on imports. The amount of revenue annually derived from duties is constantly liable to change. The regulations of foreign governments, the varying productiveness of other countries, periods of excitement in trade, and a great variety of other circumstances are constantly arising to affect the state of commerce, foreign and domestic, and of consequence the revenue levied upon it.

The sales of the public domain in ordinary times are regulated by fixed laws, which have their basis in a demand increasing only in the ratio of the increase of population. In recurring to the statistics connected with this subject it will be perceived that for a period of ten years preceding 1834, the average amount of land sales did not exceed $2,000,000.

For the increase which took place in 1834-5 and 6, we are to look to that peculiar condition of the country which grew out of one of the most extraordinary excitements in business and speculation that have ever occurred in the history of commerce and currency. It was the fruit of a wild spirit of adventure engendered by a vicious system of credits, under the evils of which the country is still laboring, and which it is fondly hoped will not soon recur. Considering the vast amounts of investments made by private individuals in the public lands, during those three years, and which equalled $43,000,000, equal to more than 20 years purchase, taking the average of sales of the ten preceding years, it may be safely asserted that the result of the public land sales can hold out nothing to alarm the manufacturer with the idea of instability in the revenues, and consequently in the course of the Government.

Under what appears to me, therefore, the soundest considerations of public policy, and in view of the interests of every branch of domestic industry, I return you the bill with these my objections to its becoming a law.

I take occasion emphatically to repeat my anxious desire to co-operate with Congress, in the passing of a law, which, while it shall assist in supplying the wants of the Treasury and re-establish public credit, shall afford to the manufacturing interests of the country all the incidental protection they require.

After all, the effect of what I do is substantially to call on Congress to re-consider the subject. If, on such re-consideration, a majority of two thirds of both houses should be in favor of this measure, it will become a law notwithstanding my objections. In case of clear and manifest error on the part of the President, the presumption of the Constitution is that such majorities will be found. Should they be so found in this case, having conscientiously discharged my own duty, I shall cheerfully acquiesce in the result.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, August 9th, 1842.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 16, 1842.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

VETO MESSAGE. We publish this week the Veto of the Tariff Bill. It is a plain, straight-forward, manly document, and the best State paper that has issued from President Tyler.

Let the Whigs refer to their solemn pledges made at the time of the passage of the Distribution Act, and recorded on the Journal of both Houses, that when it became necessary to raise the Revenue above 20 per cent. the Distribution Act should be repealed, and then see if they can justly blame Capt. Tyler for this veto.

☞We would inform those who may have business before the Court of County Commissioners, that the regular session of the Board will be held at the Court House in this place on Tuesday, the sixth day of September next.

WHIG PATRIOTISM.— The Judiciary Committee of the U.S.Senate, last spring, reported against refunding *General Jackson's* fine, imposed upon him for declaring *Martial law* in New Orleans, and thus saving the city from pillage and flames, and her women from threatened violence. But this same committee have lately made a report in favor of paying the heirs of the *traitor* Hull, who was sentenced to be shot for treachery and cowardice, his salary as Governor of Michigan from the time of his *treason*, till the day of his conviction. There never was a more disgraceful exhibition than is presented by these two reports. Every one admits that Gen. Jackson was guilty of no greater offence than a simple error of judgement, if his act was at all wrong. While, on the other hand, Hull's crime was the highest known in the country. Yet Jackson is refused what these very Senators acknowledge to be *simple justice*, and they propose to pay Hull's heirs what he had no shadow of claim to.

We believe, with Mr. Calhoun, that the whig majority in the Senate would willingly pay the heirs of *Benedict Arnold* his salary as a General, from the date of his *treason* to the close of the war, if they should ask it.

The N. Y. Sun says very truly:—

"This is offering a premium for treason in the one case, and in the other a penalty for fidelity and patrotism. While the hero who saved the lives of innocence, virtue, and helpless age from the hands of a brutal soldiery—who saved a city and a state—is treated with ingratitude and persecuting malignity; the coward, the bribed traitor, receives a pecuniary reward, and the countenance of the Congress Committee for criminality of the most nefarious character.

Such things smell ranker of treason than the traitor himself. By such examples our country is not only disgraced, but greately endangered. Men will not risk their lives in her defence if bravery is held at so low and dangerous a rate. The stimulus to bravely and daring is sapped to its foundation, while the base and treacherous are encouraged. May the day be far distant before such superlative absurdity becomes the principle of action in this republic."

WHIG RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.— Who does not remember the *loud* and oft-repeated promises of the Whigs, in 1840, that they would reduce the expenses of the Government, and practise the strictest economy in the use of *Uncle Sam's* money? See the fulfillment in the following. But perhaps this is one of the pledges which the Clay meeting here resolved that John Tyler had "forfeited."

"The Whigs, says the Boston Post, promised if they came into power, to carry on the Government for thirteen millions. They are now expendding thirty millions a year, and giving away three millions a year. They are without a cent in the Treasury, a debt of seventeen millions, two millions of protested demands, and yet they deny that the government an collect a cent of revenue, and refuse to pass any explanatory act to save hundreds of law suits, and relieve the credit of the country.

"In 1840, Mr Van Buren's Administration cost $22,389,356. In 1841, the first year of the Whigs, they have spent $26,300,000. Mr. Clay estimates the expenses at twenty-seven millions a year, and Mr. Saltonstall says that even this estimate supposes *retrenchment*. So much for Whig promises and performances."

MARK THEM!---The Boston Post says:—They held a thanksgiving the other day in Rhode Island at the triumph of despotism and martial law over free suffrage and the rights of the people. So George the Third ordered a thanksgiving for the supposed triumph of British arms over the *rebels* of the Revolution.

The names of the clergymen who debased their sacred office, to bestow eulogies upon tyranny, and anathemas upon the down-trodden and oppressed, ought to be given to the public, that they may be rightly clasfied with the Byleses of the Revolution, and the Osgoods and Parishes of the last war. Within a few years they will have to account for this outrage upon the spirit of Christianity and the principles of the American Revolution.

THE RIOT.

We learn from the Philadelphia correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, that the city is again all quiet, and hundreds of blacks, men women and children, who on Monday and Tuesday left the city, their homes and their little property, to seek shelter and protection in the woods and swamps of New Jersey, are now gradually, though timidly, returning to look after the wrecked fortunes which a furious populace has left them. A person residing in Jersey, represents the distress and fright of the poor fugitives, as they appeared among the farmers and loirtered in the woods, as of the most touching character. Many of them were hardly half clad, most of them without food, except the berries which they geathered from hedges, and some of them faint and weary, having been driven from sick beds.

A convention should be called to revise the Declaration of Independence.

The Providence Charter papers have denied repeatedly that the suffrage prisoners suffered from their confinement, or that they were not well provided for and well treated. The following is an extract from a letter written by Seth Luther, in behalf of himself and five other prisoners. The letter is addressed to the editor of the New York Gazette Extraordinary:—

"The enemies of right and justice have placed the felon's *iron* upon my *right hand*, and cast me into a worse than fellon's cell, where we are nightly literally devoured by vermin. Last night, for the first time, I had groans of agony extracted by the accursed treatment of demons. Nay, it is a disgrace to demons to call such men devils, doubly damned. I thank God that my honored father has passed through his weary pilgrimage, and does not live to see his son manacled and ironde, on the island where he and my sainted mother were born—on the very soil where he had, with others, the honor of saving an American army. The flag under which he marched bore this motto:—

"DON'T TREAD ON ME!

It seems now to me like a voice from his grave, saying "Don't tread on my memory in the person of my son, because he has contended for the same rights for which I suffered in the American revolution. Place not on his limbs the iron shackles of despotism, which I toiled to break."

The Baltimore American, of Saturday, says —"Gentlemen who have just returned from Washington, state that rumors were very current there, and generally believed, that Lord Ashburton would leave that city in a few days, preparatory to his depaature from England, the terms of the treaty which he was sent to this country to negociate having been concluded to his satisfaction.—*American.*

Where the money goes to. During a recent speech upon Mr. Arnold's bill, Mr. Botts said, he went for a reduction of mileage. As it now stood, he said, some gentlemen received for mileage an allowance of $2 000, while their actual expenses were not over $150! He received nimself $100, while it cost him but $20 to go and return. The average pay and mileage gave some gentlemen not less than $24 a day, while Mr. P., receives $8 1-2.

A Western editor says he is a believer in Miller, and thinks the world will come to an end in 1843. He therefore wishes delinquent subscribers to "walk up to the Captain's office and settle."

A NEW MOVE ON THE CHESS BOARD! The President appears to have, at last, discovered the folly, of filling all the offices of the country with bank federalists, who are hostile to his principles and to himself, and he has fairly commenced the good work of restoring the victims of federal proscription.

The Albany Argus is restored to the public printing in that city, in place of the Advertiser, (federal.)

In the single county of Otsego, (N. Y.,) ten federal post-masters have been removed, in favor of sound democrats.

In the N. Y. Custom House, nearly forty federal subordinates have met the same fate.

Let the President go on with this good work! Coinciding, as he does, on fundamental points, with the Democracy from himself, by a use of his patronage in favor of a party, with which he has nothing in common. Nothing will so strengthen his administration as the course he is pursuing, as nothing has so much injured both *it* and *him*, as the contrary course. [Age.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Peru.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Peru, County of Oxford, that the same are taxed for the year 1841, for State, County and Town tax in Bills committed to me to collect and remaining unpaid as follows, viz:—

Owner's Names.	No. of Lots.	No. of Range	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Credit.
Peck's Grant.—Improved Lands.						
J. Mower,		24	50	$130	$1 95	
J. Mower,		23	100	200	3 00	
Wm B Walton,		25	100	165	2 48	1 50
J. Wells part of	32 & 33		70	350	5 25	
Unk. one half Timothy Ludden stand,	6		50	200	3 00	
Timothy Ludden, supposed to be do one half of Mill,			6	275	4 13	4 13
Unk. known, part of		13	50	20	30	
S Robinson,		20	100	150	2 25	
Lunt's Grant—Lower Tract.—Unimproved Lands.						
Unknown,		4 2	50	50	75	
do		4 3	100	85	1 28	
do		5 4	67	50	75	
do		1 5	91	200	3 00	
do		6 3	90	90	1 37	
Z Lunt,		3 5	60	45	68	
One half of Island opposite Samuel Holmes, unk.			15	105	1 50	
Improved Lands.—Upper tract.						
Unknown,		1 1	100	700	10 50	
do		2 1	100	300	4 50	
do part of 80 rod strip						
South Capt. Robert's farm,			70	150	2 25	
Unimproved land,		1 2	84	100	1 50	
do		4 2	100	275	4 13	
do part of		4 1	50	125	1 88	
do do		5 3	12	24	36	
Thompson Grant.						
W. Thompson,		7 13	100	30	45	
S. F. Brown,		4 12	100	45	68	
do		6 12	100	50	75	
W. Thompson,		8 12	100	50	75	
Unknown,		10 12	100	60	90	
Millet farm, part of	7 & 8	7				
do do	7 & 8	6	200	500	7 50	5 75
Unimproved, unk.		12 10	100	50	75	
do		10 16	25	60	90	
School House tax in District No. 3 in said Peru.						
Non-resident Proprietors in said District.						
Timothy Ludden, Stand and half of Grist Mill,				575	7 17	

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of January next, I shall proceed to sell at public Auction at the Inn of Wm. Walker, Esq. in said Peru, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, so much of said land as will discharge said taxes and cost.

WM. K. RIPLEY, Collector of Peru for 1841.
Peru, Aug. 16th, 1842. 3w15

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

On the Petition of **George Stacy**, representing that "William Towle of Porter, in said County, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1836, by his writing obligatory of that date by him signed in consideration of $550 to be paid him by Ammi Bridges and John C. Bridges, covenanted and agreed to convey to them, their administrators or assigns, 85 acres of Land in said Porter—beginning at the South East corner of Lot No. 15, on Range 6, thence a Northerly course by the Westerly side of the County Road as far as land sold by the said Wm. Towle—thence a Westerly course by land before sold by said Towle and by the South Westerly side line of said Lot, far enough to make 85 acres, on condition that the said John C. and Ammi, their administrators or assigns pay their note of $100 in 30 days and seven other notes of $50 each, in seven annual payments with interest annually. And the said John C. Bridges then afterwards on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1839, sold and assigned his interest in said Bond to said Ammi Bridges for value received and then afterwards on the 16th day of June A. D. 1842, in consideration of $227,48 sold and assigned all his right, title and interest in and to said Bond to George Stacey" and alleging that the said William Towle was prevented from making the conveyance of said estate, by death,—that the consideration, principal and interest, have all been paid but $15, and that he stands ready to pay said sum and comply with all the conditions of said Bond," and praying that the administrator of said Wm. Towle may be authorized to give a Deed of the above described premises according to the tenor of said Bond,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Stacey give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy; 15
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

William White, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Adrastus R. Chamberlain, late of Canton, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate :—It was

Ordered,

That the said White give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton, in said County, on the twentieth day of September next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, 15
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Ephraim Marble, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Humphrey M. Eaton, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Ephraim Marble give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield, on said county, on the twentieth day of September next, at ten o'the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, 15
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

John Jameson, Administrator of the estate of Daniel W. Ellis late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
A true Copy, 15
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

EPHRAIM HOLT,

late of Bethel, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to DAVID HOLT.
Aug. 1, 1842. 15

At a Court of Probate holden at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Levi P. Sawyer, Administrator of the estate of Job C. Lord, late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Sawyer give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, on the 3d Tuesday of January next at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, 15
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

John Moulton, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Henry Cole, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Moulton give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, 15
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Peter Wardwell, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Wardwell, late of Albany, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; and also the Petition of James F. Wardwell, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased to the minor heirs of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Peter give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy; 15
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

On the Petition of **Ann S. Cage**, Widow of Leander Cage, late of said Waterford, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal, and also that her Dower may be assigned her out of the Real Estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,—

That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 3d Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy; 15
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

On the Petition of **Jedediah Grover**, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Lary, Jr. late of Gilead, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Grover give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford in said county, on the nineteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
Copy, Attest: 15
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

On the Petition of **Harriet Farewell**, Widow of Charles W. Farewell, late of Albany, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal and also that her Dower may be assigned to her out of the real estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered

That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, in said County, on the nineteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true copy; 15
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Hannah Abbott, Administratrix of the estate of Timothy Abbott, late of Andover, in said county, deceased, having presented her 2d account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, in said county, on the 19th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
A true Copy; 15
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

George G. Bragg, Administrator of the estate of Ingalls Bragg, late of Andover, in said county, deceased, having presented his private account against the estate of said deceased:—It was

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Rumford, in said county, on the 19th day of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true copy; *15
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Hannah Warren, Administratrix of the estate of John Warren, late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented her second account of her administration of the estate of said deceased; and also a Petition praying for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of eleven hundred dollars and sixty-three cents, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Hannah Warren give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, 15
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Mary Wadsworth, Widow of John Wadsworth, late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, having presented a Petition for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true copy, 15
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Ira Towle, Administrator of the estates of Richard Clement and Daniel Clement both late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estates of said deceased; and also his private account against the estate of said Richard, and also a Petition for License to sell so much of the real estate of both estates as may be necessary for the payment of the debts due from each and incidental charges; and also a Petition of the Widow of said Richard, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said Richard,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Towle give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 3d Tuesday of Oct. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
A true copy, 15
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Charity Palmer & Nathan Palmer, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Moses Palmer, late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, having presented their first account of their administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy; 15
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Edward Weston, Administrator of the estate of Jonathan H. Ward, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; and also a Petition for License to sell real estate of said deceased sufficient for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Weston give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 3d Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy; 15
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Joseph G. Towle, Administrator of the estate of William Towle, late of Albany, in the county of Carroll, N. H., deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Joseph G. Towle give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 3d Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true copy; 15
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

THADDEUS BROWN,

late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to LEVI BROWN.
LEVI WHITMAN.
Aug. 1, 1842. *15

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

JEREMIAH P. JENNESS,

late of Stow, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to her
ESTHER ✕ GRAY.
Attest—J. DANA. mark.
Aug. 2, 1842. 15

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JEDEDIAH STORER,

late of Porter, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to DAVID COLCORD.
Aug. 2, 1842. 15

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOHN L. HOLT,

late of Bethel, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LUCINDA HOLT.
Aug. 1, 1842. *15

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, Phineas Doble, of Sumner, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, did, on the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. 1839, convey to me, the subscriber, by Deed of Mortgage, a certain tract of land situated in Sumner, in the County of Oxford, aforesaid, as more particularly described in said Deed recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 58, page 117; and whereas the condition of said mortgage having been broken, this notice is given to foreclose the same, agreeably to the Statute in such cases made and provided.

EBENEZER DRAKE.
Paris, Aug. 13, 1842. *3w15

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, J. & W. Stevens, of Greenwood, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, mortgaged to us on the nineteenth day of October, A. D. 1841, a certain piece of land in the town of Greenwood, as aforesaid, beginning at the corner of the town road leading from the new county road to Frederick Coburn's and running on the South side of said road, together with the buildings thereon; and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken we claim hereby a foreclosure of said premises.

J. B. SMITH.
J. & J. DOW.
Portland, August 2, 1842. 15

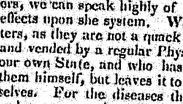
STRAY MARE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 14th inst. a Red Mare, black mane and tail,—supposed to be about eight years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Paris, Aug. 15, 1842. JAMES MONK.

GRAIN CRADLES

FOR SALE, by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Aug. 15, 1842. 3w15



NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by NOTE or ACCOUNT, are requested to settle the same immediately.

WM. E. GOODNOW.
Aug. 15, 1842. tf 15

OXFORD, ss:—To Orison Ripley in said County, a member of the Universalist Society on Paris Hill,—*Greeting*:

WHEREAS, Orison Ripley, Rufus Stowell, Asa Woodbury, Benjamin Walton, Charles Woodbury and Uriah Ripley, Jr., members of the Universalist Society on Paris Hill, have applied to me, Simeon Norris, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace within and for said County, requesting me to issue a Warrant to you, the said Orison Ripley, directing you to call a meeting of said Society to act on the following articles, viz:

First. To choose a Moderator to regulate said meeting.
Second. To adopt a Constitution, and legally organize said Society.
Third. To transact such other business as may come before them.

You are hereby required to notify and warn a meeting of said Society, according to law, to be held at the Court House on Paris Hill, on the 27th day of August, instant, at half past five o'clock, P. M. for the purpose aforesaid. And have you there this Warrant with your doings therein.

Dated at Paris, August 13th, 1842.
SIMEON NORRIS, *Justice of the Peace.*

PERSUANT to the foregoing Warrant to me directed, I do hereby notify the members of the Universalist Society on Paris Hill to meet at the time and place and for the purposes aforesaid.

Dated at Paris, this 13th day of August, A. D. 1842.
ORISON RIPLEY.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Dr. S. O. Richardson's Concentrated

Sherry Wine Bitters,

PUT up in octagon Bottles, and the ingredients to make the same put up in pressed packages; for sale by all the Druggists and most of the W. I. Goods Dealers in Boston and vicinity. Also, by my agents in all the principal towns throughout New England and the Southern and Western States.

Z. S. HALL BARRINGTON, corner of Sackville street, Halifax, is general agent for the British Provinces.

P. S. BARNARD, W. G. SKINNER, and PERRY MORSE are my only authorized travelling agents.

Office 15 Hanover Street, Boston.

75 cents per Bottle; 50 cents per paper.

The following are selected from a large number of Editorial notices.

From the Dover, (N. H.) Gazette.

Dr. Richardson's Bitters.—In our columns may be found an advertisement of the Vegetable Bitters, prepared by Dr. S. O. Richardson, of South Reading, Mass. They are, as said to be, undoubtedly composed of a variety of valuable and purely vegetable matter, and from our own experience as well as others, we can speak highly of their renovating and invigorating effects upon the system. We have a good opinion of the Bitters, as they are not a quack nostrum, but discovered, prepared and vended by a regular Physician, a graduate of the College of our own State, and who has said but little by way of puffing them himself, but leaves it to those who try them to judge themselves. For the diseases that many are liable to in the spring and summer, such as Debility, Dyspepsia, Billious and Nervous complaints, &c. we do not hesitate to say that these Bitters will be found a safe, agreeable and effectual restorative. As good health is one of the greatest of earthly blessings, we would early advise those laboring under such diseases, to make trial of Dr. Richardson's Bitters; they can do no harm and may do much good, as we are confident in many cases they have. Vegetables and vegetable medicine are unquestionably the most congenial to the human system.

From the News-Letter, Exeter, N. H.

☞Dr. Richardson's Bitters, advertised in another column, are highly spoken of in this vicinity by gentlemen who are not in the habit of drinking bitters (any more than the good girl was of going to meeting,) for the PLEASURE of it. We have no taste for these things ourselves, being quite bitter enough already, without the aid of rue, wormwood or quassia. Nevertheless, if afflicted with the prevalent diseases enumerated in the advertisement, and obliged to become either a 'pill swallower' or a bitter-bibber, we should be inclined to call at Grant's and enquire the way to 'Health and Strength' of Doctor Richardson.

From the Bristol County Democrat, Taunton, Mass.

Richardson's Bitters.—Of the numerous medicines which are advertised in our paper from time to time, we know but little—their virtues must be known only to those who have made use of them. But with Dr. S. O. Richardson's Bitters we are somewhat acquainted. These Bitters we used in our family last summer, for general debility and headache, and much relief was derived from them. Those who may be subject to nervous headache, will find the Bitters very beneficial—they proved so in the case to which we refer.

From the Barnstable Patriot.

'HEALTH AND STRENGTH!'—To regain or preserve these, is the great desideratum. Nothing that we know of will do it more effectually, this warm weather, than 'Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters.' Try 'em—the strictest temperance man need not be afraid of the alcohol in them. There is no more of it than is absolutely necessary to preserve the SPIRIT of the 'ROOTS AND HIARDS' of which they are compounded.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the DOCT'S OFFICE, 15 HANOVER St., BOSTON.

J. S. KELLY & CO., and E. MASON, wholesale agents Portland.

AGENTS:—Paris, HENRY HOWE; S. Paris, A. Field; Norway, G. J. Ordway; Harrison, G. & F. Blake; North Bridgton, J. Hazen, Jr.; Denmark, Gibson & Ingalls; Brownfield, D. Tyler; Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell; Lovell, J. Walker; Sweden B. Nevers; Bridgton, C. Parker.—ep6mo52

LEWIS' ARABIAN HAIR OIL.

THE knowledge of this highly esteemed Oil for the Hair was obtained from a distinguished ARABIAN by the subscriber. It is used almost universally in that country, and in France is a popular article with the ladies and young men to make the hair grow long, to give it healthy and lively appearance, and preserve its beauty to an advanced age. It is decidedly the best Oil that was ever used in this or any other country for preventing the hair from coming off, giving life to the roots, and making it grow long and soft. It also darkens it and gives a beautiful gloss.

ROBERT B. LEWIS, HALLOWELL.

☞Prepared and sold by the sole Proprietor,
SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell, Me.

AGENTS.—Hubbard & Marble, Paris.—O. H. Paine, South Paris—G. J. Ordway, Norway.—Joseph Nelson, Waterford.—J. E. Ladd, Augusta.—Little, Wood, & Co. Winthrop. 6m3

Buckfield High School & Lyceum.

REV. C. PEARL, PRINCIPAL.

MR. R. S. KENDALL, A. B., *Teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics.*

THE Fall term in this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 5, and continue eleven weeks.

Mr. Kendall brings to his department a high reputation as a scholar and teacher, having been some time a Tutor in Knox College, Tenn.

The Principal will devote his time to the other departments. THE TEACHERS CLASS will receive special attention, as will also the departments of Mental and Moral Philosophy as connected with Education.

Lectures will be given on the resources and interests of the State, also on Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry. Terms of tuition, board, &c. as heretofore. *Tuition payable in advance.* Several persons can board in the family of the Principal.

Per order of the Directors
Buckfield, Aug. 5, 1842. 3w13

Rare Work,

CONTAINING the difficult questions well explained from the various works on Arithmetic. Teachers intending to be beyond the reach of the attack of *wiseacres* and the *ill-disposed* will find it all the necessary assistance in that respect.

The difficult questions explained, were taken from the following named Authors, viz:

Welch, Walsh, Kenne, Adams, Smith, Pike, Daboll, Emerson, Greenleaf, Olney, and several others.

In fact, every item deemed intricate, rare, useful or entertaining occupies its proper place in this work, and matter considered of a common and superfluous nature is carefully excluded. It is entitled

"KEY TO THE VARIOUS AUTHORS ON ARITHMETIC."

For sale at this Office.

Bethel Academy.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be holden at the Academy on the last Tuesday of August, 1842, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

1st To choose all officers, required by their by-Laws.
2d. To fill the Board of Trustees.
3d. To transact all other necessary business.

WM. FRYE, Sec'y.
Bethel, Aug. 4th, 1842. 13

Notice

IS hereby given that James Stevens, Jr. of Andover, has this day impounded two black horses, one having a long switch tail, the other a short square dock.—The owner or owners are requested to pay charges and take them away.

A. B. WEBSTER,
Andover, Aug. 3d, 1842. Pound Keeper.

Oxford Agricultural Society Meeting.

THE undersigned, being three of the number incorporated by the Legislature of Maine, by Statute 1841, Chapter 166, and forming Oxford County Agricultural Society, hereby notify all the persons thus incorporated, to meet at Lincoln Hall, in Paris, on Wednesday, the 24th day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of accepting said Act of Incorporation —of organizing under the same—of receiving associates —of adopting a Constitution, and of transacting all such business as we may think proper.

JOB PRINCE.
CHARLES ANDREWS.
NOAH PRINCE.
June 27, 1842. tf 9

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, expecting to leave town about the last of September next, requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or account, to make payment previous to that time, as he will, after that time, be under the necessity of leaving all unsettled demands with an Attorney for collection.

☞**WOOL** will be taken in payment at fair prices, if delivered at his residence within forty days.

EBENEZER DRAKE.
North Paris, June 1, 1842. tf 5

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

Flour, Corn, Pork, &c. &c.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale cheap for cash, by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, July 11th, 1842. tf 10

TEAMS! TEAMS!!

WANTED to contract for hauling one hundred thousand of Lumber from Norway to Harrison, and from Oxford to Portland. Inquire of

WM. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, June 18, 1842. 7tf

BONNETS, BONNETS.

A new supply of FLORENCE, and other kinds of the latest style of BONNETS, just received and for sale cheap, by

H. W. GOODNOW.
Norway, June 18, 1842. 7eoptf

Administrator's Sale,

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell all the real estate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, at public sale on the premises, on Friday, the twelfth day of August next, at one o'clock P. M. for the payment of the debts of the deceased and incidental charges. Said estate consists of the homestead farm of the deceased where he lived in Paris; also, the reversion of the widow's dower in the same. Also, Pew No. 19 in the Congregational Meeting House at South Paris.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator.
July 30th, 1842. 13

THEODORA MERRILL

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

MOUSLIN DE LAINES, ALPINES, SAXONY CROPES,

CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet,

SHAWLS, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

MISS M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.
Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf 27

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,

POLAND, ME.

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

Attorney at Law,

BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.

March 3, 1842. 44

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.
Feb. 14, 1842. 41

Administrators' & Guardians'

DEEDS

FOR SALE, AT THE

OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a certain cure for the Salt Rheum; and which may also be considered as a remedy for various other humors or cautaneous diseases, would inform the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy, which he denominates a Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure for the disease. He has often doubted it himself. Many things however, were deemed impossible are now accomplished.

Salt Rheum, he knows, by sad experience, is a disorder not easily conquered. He was himself dreadfully afflicted with it more than *twenty years*, and at times, for months together, was unable to labor, and sometimes even to walk, or dress himself. He applied to many physicians,—and tried various things prescribed by them and others, but found little relief.

In the spring of 1833, being very sick with the disease, he had well nigh given up all hope of recovery. At that time, he received from a friend a list of articles, chiefly indigenous to our own fields and forests, and admitted to be good for the complaint, which articles he immediately caused to be procured.—With these things, and others, which he had found in some degree beneficial, he formed a compound, and applied it to his diseased and distressed frame. In three weeks, (he can say with truth and pleasure, and he ought to do it with much gratitude,) he was comparatively well; and shortly after was restored to perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so to this day, a period of seven years.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have made use of this remedy, and as far as he can learn, it has rarely failed to give satisfaction. In many cases its good effects have been truly wonderful.

He will not state, as too many do, that his Compound is a cure for all diseases; but he has reason to believe that it is not only a cure for the Salt Rheum, but good for all humors, such as Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, Itch, and especially good for the barber's or Jackson itch, &c. &c. It has also been used for the Piles with the best effect.

No person can fear any evil from it, however old, or young, or feeble, for it is simple and may be applied with safety.

The following certificates and recommendattons show how effectual this remedy is, when properly applied, viz:—

Mr. N. A. Sprague, Agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 24th, 1840, to the patentee, says:—Many cures have been performed on this Island by using your *Compound*. In fact, in no instance where I have sold it, has it failed to give great satisfaction. I wish you to send me another box containing as the last, viz. 100 packages.

This newly discovered and valuable medicine, Trufant's Patent Compound, has already been proved by hundreds in this vicinity, to be a sure cure for *Salt Rheum*. It has affected cures after REGULAR PHYSICIANS had declared that the patients were incurable.

From the Portland Christian Mirror.

SALT RHEUM--TRUFANT'S COMPOUND.

We copy the following paragraph from the Lincoln Telegraph published in Bath, the residence of Mr. Trufant. The character of the man, the circumstances in which he made his discovery, as well as the many effectual tests to which his remedy has been subjected, are an adequate guard to the public against imposition. The use of it by a member of our family has done much to secure our confidence in its efficacy. We hope Mr. Trufant will not suffer his care in the preperation to abate a single ioin, in consequence of the growing demand for his compound. Let it not degenerate.

Remedy for Salt Rheum.—We call attention to the advertisement of this valuable medicine in another column. It has been supposed that no infallible remedy for this loathesome disease could be found. But from the numerous testimonials from individuals in almost every part of the country, which we have seen, and from the personal testimony of many of our friends and acquaintances, who have received permanent benefit from his medicine, we are constrained to believe that Mr TRUFANT has succeeded in discovering a compound which, if applied in a faithful manner, will entirely cure even the most obstinate cases. It is but a short time since Mr. Trufant has consented to spread this medicine before the public, but already many thousands have been induced to try it, and so far as can be ascertained, with the most flattering success, as the numerous certificates of patients, and letters from agents, now in his possession, will abundantly show. Not only is this remedy becoming exceedingly popular in this country, but by mere accident a bottle or package was carried by one of our shipmasters to an acquaintance in Havre, France. The properties of the medicine having been amply and wonderfully proved in an astonishing cure, the effect has been that orders for large quantities have been directed to the proprietor, to be forwarded to Havre and its vicinity. All who are troubled with the Salt Rheum, will do well to give it a faithful trial.

The undersigned, inhabitants of Bath, certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William B. Trufant, as a remedy for the Salt Rheum, and have found it to be the best we have ever known; and having no doubt that it is a vauable discovery, take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marston, Jr.	Nath'l Swasy,
Thomas Donnel,	William Gardiner,
Elwill Robinson,	Jesse Rassell,
A. L. Stimson,	A. W. Turner,
James Hamilton,	Aaron Donnell,
Henry C. Donnell,	Martin Anderson,
Thos. P. I. Webb,	Elisha Higgins,
Luke Lambard,	H. B. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his store in Water street, Bath, Maine. Also, by

Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway,

Agent for the County of Oxford. The following persons are also appointed Agents, viz:—Andover, Lewis Crockett; Bethel Hill, R. A. Chapman & Co.; Dixfield, C. T. Chase;—Greenwood, J. & W. Stevens; Hartford, W. Hall; Woodstock, J. R. Briggs; Rumford, Otis C. Bolster; Sumner, ——— ———; Waterford, Jetham Goodnow; Albany, ——— Lovejoy.

Price—One Dollar, with full dirdections.

All letters from abroad must be *Post paid*.

WM. B. TRUFANT.

March 1, 1842. coply43

Brick! Lime! Lumber!

SHEET Lead, Sheet Zinc, Gutter Leads, Oven, Ash, and Boiler Mouths, &c. &c. constantly on hand and for sale, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, June 18, 1842. 7ceptf

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE subscriber will sell his stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS very low. Now is the time for BARGAINS. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, June 18, 1842. 7ceptf

JEW DAVID'S PLASTER.

A new supply of this celebrated article just received, and for sale, by WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, June 18, 1842. 7ceptf

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction at Swift's Store in Norway, on Wednesday, the 17th of August next, at ten o'clock A. M, the following property belonging to the estate of *NATHANIEL COBB*, a Bankrupt: The right of redemption of the farm bought by said Cobb of Erastus Hilborn, in Greenwood, reference being had to the deed thereof. Also, note of hand against John Morgan of about $9—note against James Wilson, about $146. Also the right to redeem one horse, one cow, one wagon, one heifer and two calves, mortgaged to Silas Merriam, Jr. for about $45. Also the right to redeem one cow, one wagon, one cart, mortgaged to George Frost for about $34.

Also at the same time and place the following property belonging to the estate of *CHARLES PENLEY*, a Bankrupt: About ¼ acre of land in Norway, near Ephraim Crockett's, purchased by said Penley of Mary Hale, as per deed thereof—one buffalo, one undivided half of a rule—one musket—one watch—2 notes against Artemas Felt, about $0,22—one do. against Hoyt Pingree, $12,62—one do. against James Yeats, $2,71—one undivided half of a note against Lorenzo Myrick, $10,88. Book accounts—against Simeon Buck $1,50—Edward Morey $2,53—William Yeats $4,86—Andrew Richardson $1—Geo. W. Cummings $4,37—Ira Hobbs $0,91—H. Howe $1,55—Anger Tubbs 97—Kimball Bean, 75—I. Swan $1,92—I. C. Bean $1,08—Henry Bryant $1,57—J Bird, 72—Wm. Needham $1,35—Elliot Libbey $2,05—Charles Doughty $1,50—Andrew Richardson $2,45—D. Bennett $1,97—Jno. Field, Jr. $1,41—Amos Richardson $1,73—T. W. Grant, 73—Calvin Cole 49—Eleazer Cole $1,37—Abr'm Bryant $1,26—D. Leabroke, 75—Geo. Young $3,10—Harvey Bowker $7,29 ——— Cole $2,64 Terms—Cash.

GEORGE FROST, Assignee.

Norway, July 12th, 1842. *3w10

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, and immediately stays the further PROGRESS OF DISEASE in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a KNOWN EFFECT, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTION DESTROYER, DISEASE ERADICATING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent! Cold, Billious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the BRANDRETH PILLS be at once sent for, that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

—TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infectious, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeits, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain

☞ 5063 LETTERS!!!! ☜

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of PRETENDED Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste patters of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to DEFY competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "BENJ. BRANDRETH'S PILLS," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B Brandreth; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being fac similies of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y

N. E. OFFICE,

19, HANOVER STREET, 19, BOSTON.

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, my only travelling Agent in Maine—or by ordering from my *Principal N. E. Office*,

19, HANOVER STEET, 19—BOSTON.

NEVER think to procure GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS in Oxford County but of the following regular Agents for their sale.

PARIS,	THOMAS CROCKER.
Paris, N.	Alanson Briggs & Co.
Paris Cape,	C. P. Kittredge.
Albany,	Jacob H Lovejoy & Co.
Bethel,	Ira C. Kimball.
"	E. M. Carter.
"	Washington Bray.
"	——— Ward.
Buckfield,	Artemas F. Cole & Co.
Canton,	J. M. Deshon.
Denmark,	Gibson & Ingalls.
Dixfield,	I. N. & C. Stanley.
Fryeburg,	H. C. Buswell.
Hartford,	Winslow Hall.
Hiram,	John V. Hobbard.
Livermore,	Samuel R. Nason.
"	Jefferson Coolidge.
"	Kelsey & Kimball.
"	Britton & Washburn.
Lovell,	James Walker.
Mexico,	Curtis P. Howe.
Norway,	W. E Goodnow.
Oxford,	Charles Durell,
Porter,	John Higgins.
Rumford,	Joshua Graham.
"	Otis C. Bolster.
"	Alvin Bolster.
Sweden,	Benjamin Nevers.
Turner,	Mitchell & Bradford.
"	Philo Clark.
"	Ezekiel Martin.
Waterford,	Abel Houghton.
"	Jotham Goodnow.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's V. C. Pills.

April 1, 1842. eply50ns8os

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership in trade heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of

J. & W. STEVENS,

is, this day, dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them will please present the same to Joseph Stevens, at their Store in Greenwood; and all persons owing, will make payment to Joseph Stevens, who is duly authorized to settle the Co-Partnership concerns.

JOSEPH STEVENS,
WINTHROP STEVENS.

Greenwood, July 1st, 1843. *3w9

Pauper Notice.

THE subscriber having contracted with town of Hartford for the support of Silas Doten, a Pauper, for the current year, hereby forbids all persons harboring or trusting him on his account or on the account of said town, he having made suitable provision for his support, and will pay no debts of his contracting,—said Doten having left without reasonable cause.

AFRICA FARRAR.

Hartford, June 17, 1842. 3 9

To whom it may concern.

THIS may certify that I this day give to my son William M. Cushman the remainder of his time, to trade and act for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings and pay no debts he may contract after this date. THOMAS CUSHMAN.

Witness,—ERASTUS HILBORN.

Bethel, May 26th, 1842. 3w9

Wanted---Immediately,

TWO or THREE APPRENTICE GIRLS to the Tailoring business. Enquire of

MICAH ALLEN.

Paris, June 14, 1842 3w6

Assignee's Sale.

TO be sold at public Auction at E. P. Poor's house in Andover, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next at 10 o'clock A. M. the following property belonging to the estate of *ERASTUS P. POOR*, a Bankrupt, viz:—The right of redemption of the Farm where said Poor now lives, reference being had to the Deeds.

Also, a lot of land containing 50 acres in Andover, Me called the Jackson lot. Also, one lot in Byron, Me. called the Cutting lot, containing 100 acres.

Three notes of hand against Holdsworth Newton, of about $150. Said notes are secured by a deed of 24 acres of land in said Andover, called the Petee Webster lot. Two notes against Moses G. Merrill of about $220

Note against	Jacob Farrington	" 49
do	Abial Bedell	" 15
do	A. W Parker	" 2
do	David Lombard	" 45
do	Eben Poor	" 76,56
do	Andrew Campbell for 2 sheep.	

Execution against Francis Swan & John Farrington $118

do	do Stacy Stewart	25
do	do James S. Douglass	20
do	do Timo. Ayres & Wm. Frost	40

Note against Simeon Shurtleff, about $15

do	Nath'l Abbott,	4
do	Moses Abbott,	2
do	James F. Bragg, Jr.	17

Also, the right to redeem Moses Merrill's note of about $65. One yoke of Stags, 10 Sheep, mortgaged to E. E. Merrill for about $200. The right to redeem 1 Bull, 1 Stag, 1 pair of one year old Steers, 2 one year old Colts, mortgaged to Lyman Bolster, of Rumford, for about $50. One Pew in the South Meeting House.

Also, the right to redeem 1 Cow, 1 single Waggon, 1 Harness, mortgaged to Silvanus Poor, Jr. The right to redeem one horse mortgaged to Wm. V. Jordan for $15.

Also the right to a certain parcel of land set off on the Swan & Farrington Execution mentioned above.

Account against	Albert Newton,	1,17
do	Jacob Grapes,	27,92
do	Aaron Dunn, Jr.	2,18
do	James Godwin,	3,17
do	James C. Thompson,	2,20
do	Joseph Chase,	3,96
do	David Sweat,	4,75

Terms,—Cash. BENJAMIN POOR, Assignee.

Andover, July 21, 1842. ts 12

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting Miss *Hannah Jordan*, a pauper of this town, as suitable provision has been made for her support. As no bills of any description will be paid on her account.

HENRY C. REED,
ICHABOD BARTLETT,
SOLOMON NOBLE,
} Overseers of the Poor of Norway.

Norway, July 16th, 1841. 4w12

Freedom.

THIS may certify that I this day give to my son, ALBION K. P. DUNHAM, the remainder of his time to trade and act for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings and pay no debt of his contracting after this date. ASA DUNHAM.

Witness:—WM. RUSS.

Paris, July 23, 1842. 3w12

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, STEPHEN CUMMINGS of Portland, did on the ninth day of April, A. D. 1841, convey, in mortgage, unto George V. Cony of Storbridge, County of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a certain parcel of land situated in Norway, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, which land is bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the Westerly corner of Daniel Holt's house lot on the road leading over Pine Hill, so called, thence running by said Holt's land an Easterly corner to Henry Rust's land, thence by said Rust's land Southerly to land formerly owned by Thompson Hall, thence by said Hall lot Westerly to said road, thence by said road to the first mentioned bounds, containing one acre, be the same more or less, with the buildings thereon—Reference to the Records of said County of Oxford for a more full description; said deed being duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford, Book 60, Page 509; and whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken, the said George V. Cony hereby gives notice, pursuant to Law, that he claims possession of said mortgaged premises for condition broken and to foreclose said mortgage.

GEORGE V. CONY.

By LEVI WHITMAN, his Attorney.

Norway, July 13th, 1842. 3 12

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—By virtue of a Warrant of Distress issued by the Treasurer of the town of Peru, in said County, against *JEREMIAH HALL*, late Collector of said Peru, I shall sell at public Vendue, at Wormell's Mills in said Peru, on Saturday, the twentieth day of August next, at two o'clock P. M., all the right which the said Hall has in equity to redeem a certain parcel of land situated in Peru aforesaid, being Lot numbered Four in the Frst Range and being the Northerly half of said Lot containing 50 acres, it being the homestead of said Hall.

Said premises were mortgaged on the 9th day of July, 1839, to Cyprus Eustis and Humphrey M. Eaton, to secure the payment of $150 and interest—and on the 16th of December, 1840, to John Marble, to secure the payment of $200 and interest.

JESSE DREW, Deputy Sheriff.

July 14, 1842. 3w11

W. I. GOODS.

JUST received, and will be sold lower than ever before offered in the County of Oxford, for Cash, a prime assortment of W. I. GOODS—

MOLASSES at from 18 to 25 cents.
SUGAR from 6¼ to 8 cents.
TOBACCO from 10 to 33 cents.
TEA from 45 to 62½ cents, and other articles in proportion. Call and see. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, July 11, 1842. tf 10

Dr. T. H. Brown,

SURGEON DENTIST,

PARIS HILL.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

I HEREBY give public notice of the breach of the condition of a Mortgage Deed given to me by Lewis Jewell, of Waterford, in the County of Oxford in this State, dated November 18, A. D. 1840, of a tract of land of about thirty acres in said Waterford, being the same on which the said Jewell now lives, together with the Saw Mill, Shingle Machine, or Mill, Water power, dwelling House and all other buildings as described in the said Mortgage Deed which is recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 60, page 195. The condition of said mortgage having been broken I claim to foreclose the same, and give this notice accordingly, as is required in the Revised Statutes of Maine, Chapter 125, Section 6th.

ISAAC SMITH.

Portland, July 4th, 1842. 3w10

Hebron Academy.

THE Fall Term of Hebron Academy will commence, Providence permitting, on Wednesday, the 10th day of August next. Youth of both sexes are again encouraged to avail themselves of the instruction of the long approved Preceptor, Mr. Ozias Millett, A. M.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

July 27, 1842. 13

Spring Goods! Spring Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of

LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapboards.

South Paris, April 11th, 1842. tf 49

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious arucles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago then yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There need to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE,)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year* 1840, *by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania*"

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as false impesters.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hall, Hartford; John M. Deshon, Canton; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Chas Durrell, Oxford; Wm F Welch, Welchville; Wm Cousins, Poland; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Danville; John B Jones, Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

Sept. 1841. copsiorcoply 18

THE LION OF THE DAY.

THE OLD DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO the Citizens of the United States and the Canadas is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "in time of peace, prepare for war." We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that stealthy lurking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe his movements, to scan well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed and directed, as originating in no other than in the counsels of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the Latter as to provide the best safeguard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American People.

Time and full opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature,) and adapted *particularly* to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Billious Fevers, and Cholic, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dispepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have *failed*. Those Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

Paris Hill, H. HUBBARD; South Paris, Otis H. Paine; North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee; Norway, E. C. Shackley, Wm. E. Goodnow; Oxford, Joseph Chatin, Seth G. Lane, Leonard Brown; Livermore, Job Haskell; East Livermore, Thomas Haskell, Jr.; Livermore Falls, Kimball & Walker; Canton, Joseph Holland, John Hearsey; Dixfield, Charles L. Curtis; East Rumford, Alvin Bolster; Rumford Center, D. K. Knapp, Joshua Graham; Rumford Point, Otis C. Bolster; Bethel, Elias M. Carter, Washington Bray; Rumford Falls, Charles S. Winslow. eply18

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

GRAND SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

"NOW'S THE DAY AND NOW'S THE HOUR."

WHITWELL'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS.

READER, have you no APPETITE? Do you not relish what you eat? Then use these Bitters. They will also greatly assist Digestion, and of course remove Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Weakness of the Stomach, Debility, &c. They purify the blood and invigorate the whole system. They contain Extract of Sarsaparilla and Tomatos, besides numerous other ingredients. Price 25 cents for a pint bottle.

N. B.—Avoid all firery rum remedies, under whatever title, for in addition to the Alcohol employed, they are generally composed of hot, stimulating ingredients, and cannot fail to excoriate the stomach, destroy digestion, produce bad habits, and create the very disorders which they were intended to cure.

ALSO FOR SALE,

WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELDOC.

The Original Opodeldoc is considered by the first physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Gout, Sprains, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness or Weakness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, &c.

Be not imposed upon, see that "Whitwell's Opodeldoc" is stamped on each bottle, and receive no other as a substitute, unless you wish to prove the truth of the Hudibrastic remark:

"That the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat."

Price reduced to 25 cents per bottle, or $2 per dozen—by the proprietor, as above.

ALSO, AS ABOVE,

VOLATILE AROMATIC SNUFF,

Composed principally of roots and aromatic herbs—Its flavor is fragrant and delightful, the effect pleasing and salutary—it sensibly stimulates the spirits, and removes drowsiness; it is of essential service in nervous headaches. In cases of Catarrh or Cold in the head, a pinch or two at night effectually removes all obstructions. In a crowded house, or after a long walk, a pinch or two of this Snuff will be extremely grateful, and the flavor of which will answer all the purposes of a smelling bottle. Sedentary persons will find it a cheering relief from ennui and lassitude.

This article is recommended by Dr. Waterhouse, member of the Medical Society in London, of the Medical Society in France, and late Professor of the theory and practice of Physic in Harvard University. Price 50 and 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill. 6m11

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Pthisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting,	Doct. Samuel Merrill,
" Truman Abel,	" Timothy Bayliss,
" Jere. Ellsworth,	" Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent.,—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the county where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1841.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen,—I feel it a debt I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequent hoarseness, with several fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent physicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respt yours, T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass., July 20, 1841.

☞ *Counterfeits.*—Beware of Imposition. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a *blue* wrapper, on which is a *yellow* label, signed by WM. JOHN. CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than *December* 1838. The signature of SAMPSON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "*Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam,*" "*American Pulmonary Balsam,*" "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup,*" "*Pulmonary Balsam,*" *and others.* Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dye stuffs, No. 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, eply19

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue at the dwelling house of Hiram Heath, in Sumner, in said County, on Saturday, the 27th day of August next, at two o'clock P. M. all the interest of James S. Heath, and Belinda Ann Heath, minors and heirs at law to the estate of Abraham Heath, late of Sumner, deceased, in and to the homestead Farm of the said Abraham Heath. The interest of said minors consists of one sixth part in common and undivided of said homestead, subject to the right of the Widows Dower therein.

ISAAC HEATH.

June 23, 1842. 9

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George W. Cheath,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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